

marginatis : rostro nigro, apice utriusque mandibulæ distincte pallide cornea ; pedibus corneis.

Long. tota 19·5, alæ 6·5, caudæ 10·8, tarsi 3·8.

Hab. In Guiana et Amazonia sup.

Obs. Sp. a præc. alis rufis, torque lato, et rostro bicolore primo visu distinguenda !

4. ON UROCYCLUS, A NEW GENUS OF TERRESTRIAL GASTROPODOUS MOLLUSCA FROM AFRICA. BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., ETC.

Dr. John Kirk has kindly sent to the British Museum, with some other Mollusca in spirits, a specimen of a Slug from the Zambesi.

Naked Terrestrial Mollusca seem rare in that country, for Dr. Kirk says it is the only species of Slug that he observed during his journey : he thinks that the country is probably too dry for them. It was found on some floating weed near the mouth of the River Zambesi. It was not uncommon. This Slug forms a new genus, which may be thus named and described :—

UROCYCLUS.

Body elongate, attached its whole length to the upper surface of the foot. Mantle shield-like, uniformly granular ; a small and round deep pit in the middle of the hinder margin. Shell — ? Subcaudal gland very large, deep, circular, surrounded by a broad transversely grooved edge. The respiratory aperture on the middle of the right side of the mantle ; orifice of generation at the base of the right tentacles. Tentacles four, retractile ; lower small.

This genus is exactly like a *Limax* or an *Arion* in external form ; but is immediately to be distinguished from either of them by the large size of the deep glandular pit, which is situated on the upper surface of the tip of the tail, and is surrounded by a broad, smooth, raised edge, marked with numerous transverse grooves.

The genus *Milax* is said to have two small pores near the hinder edge of the mantle, which may be analogous to the single pores in the mantle of this genus. The genus *Milax* is certainly destitute of any subcaudal gland or pore, and is referred to the family *Limacidae* ; while the genus here described is peculiar for the large size and general development of the subcaudal pore.

In the pores on the hinder edge of the mantle it may be allied to the *Limax noctilucus* of D'Orbigny and the *Phosphorax noctilucus* of Webb and Berthelot, of Teneriffe ; but this animal is so very imperfectly described and badly figured that it is not easy to understand it. Férussac, in the 'Bulletin d. Sci. Nat.' 1821, x. 300, in which it is first noticed under the name of *Limax noctilucus*, only observes, "it is furnished with a similar aperture in the mantle as that in *Arion extraneus*, from which escapes a phosphorescent matter." Now *Arion extraneus* is evidently a *Drusia* ; and the hole in the mantle is the space left between the reflexed edges of that organ,

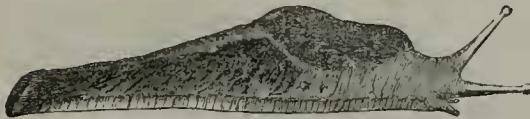
exhibiting part of the shell. The figure given by D'Orbigny, in Fé-russac's 'Mollusca,' 76, t. 2. f. 8, exhibits the body contracted, and the hinder part produced into a marginal disk, which is said to be lucid green and phosphorescent in the dark. The tail is described as rounded, and no mention is made of any subcaudal gland of any kind; so that it can scarcely be the genus here described; for the large, deep subcaudal circular pit, with its large, thick, prominent rim, could not have been overlooked on the most casual examination.

I have not considered it right to cut into the single specimen which we possess of this interesting genus, either to examine the existence or form of the shell, or to describe the form, structure, and disposition of the teeth—all most important particulars, which I hope the receipt of other specimens will enable me before long to supply.

The pore near the hinder margin of the shield is deep and lined with membrane, which is swollen up and bladder-like at the base in the specimen in spirits, not showing any indication of a shell; and therefore it cannot be (as has been suggested by one zoologist, to whom I had showed the specimen) compared to the open space which is left on the upper surface of the shell by the edge of the mantle being only partially reflected over its outer surface as in the genera *Drusia*, *Girasia*, *Mærialla*, and *Parmacellus* in the Arionidæ, and *Peltella* in the Limacidæ. It is probably more properly to be compared with the luminous gland which is said to be found, but so imperfectly and differently described as existing in the genus *Phosphorax*.

The mantle is rather produced and free in front and on the front part of the sides, but does not appear to be so free as in the European species of the genus *Limax*.

UROCYCLUS KIRKII.



Pale brown, with minute square black spots on the sides, with a black streak on each side of the back; middle of the back with two darker brown streaks. The sides of the body with diverging sunken lines. The margin of the foot with a series of small black specks.

Hab. Central Africa.

5. DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSKS, OF THE GENERA REGISTOMA AND PUPINA. BY OTTO SEMPER.

REGISTOMA AMBIGUUM, O. Semper.

T. imperforata, ovato-elongata, glabra, nitida, subpellucida, flavido-grisea, aperturam versus aurantiaca; spira subacuminata, mamillata; anfract. 5½, convexiusculi, superiores regulariter crescentes, mediani inflatuli, ultimus spira brevior, descendens; sutura impressa, filomarginata, callosa; columella parva, in adultis angulum obtusum cum peristomate formans, in ado-